

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5214

光緒三十二年六月初六

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

四拜禮

號六廿月七年七英

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....
Sterling Reserve.....\$1,500,000
Silver Reserve.....\$9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. HAUPT, Esq., Chairman.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, N. A. Siebs, Esq.,
C. R. Lemmann, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
D. M. Nissim, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—H. E. R. HUNTER.
SHANGHAI—W. ADAMS DRAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND LONDON BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1906.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2
per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe,
Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Yankin,
Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank,
S. Bleichroeder,
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,
Mendelssohn & Co.,
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M.,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln,
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalangan, Pasoerboean, Ijlalijap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Acheen), Telok-Semawang (Acheen),
Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Hong-
kong, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its branches and correspond-
ents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on daily
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

L. ENGEL,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

DENTAL SURGEON.

G. DE PERINDORCE.

DIPLOMA: PARIS.

Latest Improvements including
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

HOTEL MANSIONS,
Pedder Street,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND....." 10,300,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 1,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. HONOLULU.
NAGASAKI. SHANGHAI.
LYONS. NEWCHWANG.
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. PORT ARTHUR.
TIENSIN. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
LONDON. TIE-LING.
NEW YORK. OSAKA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARKS' BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 6 months at 4 1/2 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 3 months at 4 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 month at 3 1/2 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 week at 3 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 day at 2 1/2 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 hour at 2 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 minute at 1 1/2 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 second at 1 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 millisecond at 1/2 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 microsecond at 1/4 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 nanosecond at 1/8 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 picosecond at 1/16 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 femtosecond at 1/32 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 attosecond at 1/64 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 zeptosecond at 1/128 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 yoctosecond at 1/256 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/512 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1024 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2048 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/4096 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/8192 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/16384 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/32768 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/65536 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/131072 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/262144 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/524288 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1048576 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2097152 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/4194304 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/8388608 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/16777216 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/33554432 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/67108864 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/134217728 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/268435456 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/536870912 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1073741824 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2147483648 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/4294967296 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/8589934592 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/17179869184 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/34359738368 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/68719476736 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/137438953472 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/274877906944 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/549755813888 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1099511627776 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2199023255552 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/4398046511104 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/8796093022208 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/17592186044416 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/35184372088832 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/70368744177664 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/140737488355328 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/281474976710656 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/562949953421312 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1125899906842624 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2251799813685248 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/4503599627370496 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/9007199254740992 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/18014398509481984 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/36028797018963968 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/72057594037927936 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/144115188075855872 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/288230376151711744 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/576460752303423488 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1152921504606846976 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2305843009213693952 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/4611686018427387904 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/9223372036854775808 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/18446744073709551616 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/36893488147419103232 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/73786976294838206464 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/147573952589676412928 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/295147905179352825856 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/590295810358705651712 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1180591620717411303424 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2361183241434822606848 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/4722366482869645213696 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/9444732965739290427392 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/18889465931478580854784 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/37778931862957161709568 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/75557863725914323419136 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/151115727451828646838272 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/302231454903657293676544 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/604462909807314587353088 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1208925819614629174706176 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2417851639229258349412352 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/4835703278458516698824704 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/9671406556917033397649408 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/19342813113834066795298816 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/38685626227668133590597632 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/77371252455336267181195264 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/154742504910672534362390528 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/309485009821345068724781056 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/618970019642690137449562112 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1237940039285380274899124224 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2475880078570760549798248448 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/4951760157141521099596496896 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/9903520314283042199192993792 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/19807040628566084398385987584 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/39614081257132168796771975168 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/79228162514264337593543950336 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/158456325028528675187087900672 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/316912650057057350374175801344 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/633825300114114700748351602688 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 quectosecond at 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 1 rontosecond at 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 per cent.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 3,073 " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.S.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., except when otherwise notified by Express.
 Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.
 Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See special Summer Time-table.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 A.M. On Saturdays a second departure about 7 P.M. On Sundays about 5 P.M. (See special Express.)

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
 "NANNING," 509 " " C. Butchart.
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kunchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-Tu, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

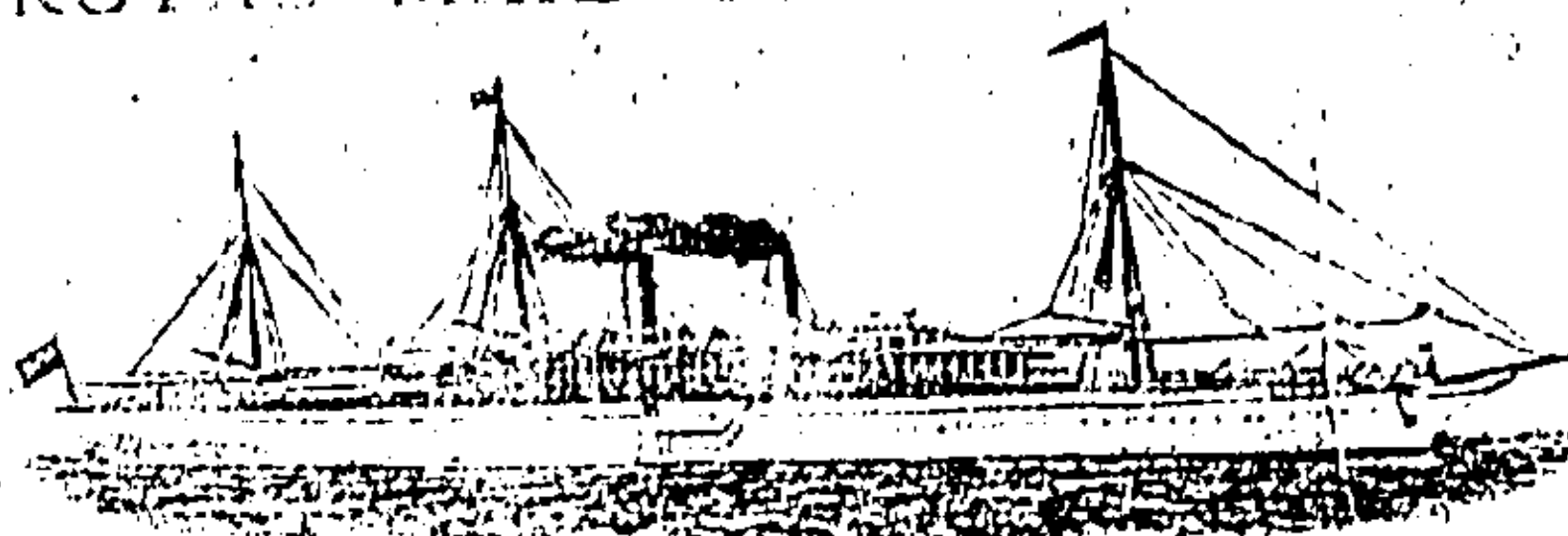
FARES:—Canton to Wuchow, Single \$15.00, Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing, Single \$12.50, Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui, Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.
 12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
S.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 1	August 22
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, August 8	September 1
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 22	September 12
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	WEDNESDAY, September 5	September 27
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, September 19	October 10
"MONTEAGLE"	6,165	WEDNESDAY, October 3	October 27

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £60.00; 2nd Class, £40.00; 3rd Class, £20.00.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate of Steamers, and 1st Class Rail, £40.00.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Place.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
 Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.S.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days and on Sundays, at 7.30 A.M., and returns from Macao at 2.30 P.M., as on Week Days.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$2; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

SUNDAYS ONLY.

1st Class—Single, \$4; with Cabin, \$2.
 1st Class—Return, \$2; with Cabin, \$3.
 3rd Class—Single, 40 cents; Return, 60 cents.
 Storage—20 cents each trip.

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG CO.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG CHOW," 1,309 tons, T. R. MEAD, Captain.
 "KWONG TUNG," 1,238 tons, H. W. WALKER, Captain.
 Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).
 Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).
 These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$4.
 Meals, \$1 each.

Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY, at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8 A.M., returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

FARES:
 1st Class single \$2 with cabin berth, \$2.00.
 2nd Class single \$1.50, return \$2.50.
 Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.

The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front of the new Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
 YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
 No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
GRISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 7th November.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 21st November.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship BAYERN, Captain Forster, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 30th July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 31st July, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 31st July.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 2 c. and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61.0.0	£42.0.0	£22.0.0
Return	91.0.0	63.0.0	33.0.0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65.0.0	44.0.0	24.0.0
Return	97.0.0	66.0.0	35.0.0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	61.0.0	44.0.0	26.0.0
Return	115.0.0	79.0.0	47.0.0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68.0.0	46.0.0	27.0.0
Return	123.0.0	83.0.0	49.0.0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES to be APPLIED as VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA, instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERRBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
WILLEHAD	4,703	TUESDAY, 21st August.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 18th September.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 16th October.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Capt. Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£28.—	£18.10	£14.00	Return	£42.00
TO BRISBANE	£30.—	£20.—	£14.—	Return	£54.—
TO SYDNEY	£33.—	£23.—	£15.—	Return	£59.10
TO MELBOURNE	£34.10	£24.10	£16.—	Return	£62.5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return	\$170.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return	\$170.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97.0.0
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	95.0.0

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR STEAMERS ABOUT

YOKOHAMA & KOBE	WILLEHAD	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62.0.0
TO BREMEN	63.10.0
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65.0.0
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65.0.0

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1906.

Docks.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favorably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905

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"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE LIMITED.
 LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.
NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.
 Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine.
 Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.
SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is self-acting. Always ready for immediate use. Destroys all smoke. Requires only one hand to hold. Can be used by anyone, even lady. Weight only 12 lbs. when full. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Maximum of simplicity and effect.
 Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

[33]



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street, 566, Nanjing Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAE HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI"

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.
 The steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip \$30.
 These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	First half August
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN PORTS	First half August
TJIMAHI	JAVA	Second half August	JAPAN PORTS	Second half August
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half August	JAVA PORTS	Second half August

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 376.
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.

[11]

Intimations.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
GENERAL
FURNISHERS,

SOLE AGENTS

for
Hongkong, China,
and Japan.

ADDISON'S
PATENT
PORTABLE
SANITARY
COMMODORE

Hermetically Sealed.
Specially adapted
for hot climates.

The ACME of
CLEANLINESS.

Stocked in
Four Qualities.

No. 1.—Fitted with Mahogany Polished Top, Nickel-Silver Fittings, and White Enamelled Pail.
Price \$21.50.

No. 2.—Fitted with Mahogany Polished Top, Brass Fittings, and White Enamelled Pail.
Price \$18.50.

No. 3.—Fitted with Stained Walnut and Brush Polished Hardwood Top, Brass Fittings and White Bath Enamelled Pail.
Price \$14.75.

No. 5.—Fitted with Mahogany Stained and Brush Polished Hardwood Top, Brass Fittings and Electro-Galvanized Pail, very serviceable and acid resisting.
Price \$14.50.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th July 1906

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,
8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES AND SHAWLS.
SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAIN) HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE BOXES.
MONEY BOXES, &c.
LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA SERONGS.
MANDARIN COATS, COTTON SHIRTS.
SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906 [530]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1878.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere as Merchants, have, on the 26th day of April, 1906, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1. The representation of three Chinese ladies each of whom is depicted sitting in a punt holding a Chinese oar. At the back of the picture is also a punt with two children sitting in it, each of whom is holding an oar. The water in which the punts are floating is full of water lilies. A willow tree is depicted growing and spreading its foliage over the pond. On the left hand side are three Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "The picture of a pun with water lilies." At the top of the label are four Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials "G. L. & Co."

2. The representation of illustration of two Chinese boys; one of the boys is depicted standing in a fighting attitude and the other is depicted supporting himself on his hands while his feet are raised in the air—on the ground is a Chinese sword, a Chinese spear and a pole—on the right hand side is a tree. At the top of the label are four Chinese characters reading "兩童舞力" meaning "Leung Tung Mo Lik" meaning "Two boys exercising strength." At the bottom of the label are four Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co."

3. The representation of illustration of a fairy with two female attendants standing on each side of her. The one standing on her right hand side is holding a wand and the other is holding a big fan. On the right hand side of the mark are the Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co." On the left hand side is depicted a small table upon which is standing a small red jar. A bronze incense burner is also standing on the table and in it is depicted a peacock's feather and a section of coral. At the bottom of the label are the initials "G. L. & Co."

4. The representation of a man carrying a long spear to which is attached a banner. On the left of the Trade Mark there is depicted the representation of the sun upon which are the Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co." Above the said representations is depicted the device of a Peacock which is being ridden by a girl. On the left hand side and at the top of the mark are the Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co." At the bottom of the label are the initials "G. L. & Co."

5. The representation of illustration of an old Chinaman standing in a field with folded arms and clasping a long staff. Beside him is a large broken egg from out of which six Chinese children are depicted as emerging. Above which are written four Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co."

6. The representation of illustration of a beautiful Chinese young woman sitting in front of a window and holding a book in her right hand. A parrot is depicted standing on and is chained to a stand which is hanging under the window facing the girl. Above which are written four Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co."

7. The representation of illustration of part of a Chinese pavilion or balcony in which are depicted two Chinese ladies one sitting and the other standing.

Intimations.

ting and the other standing. The latter is pointing to a Chinese man who is depicted standing in a garden holding in his left hand a flute. Above which and in the border surrounding the Mark are written the Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co."

8. The representation of illustration of three cash edges of which overlap each other. In the center hole of each cash is depicted the face of a Chinese boy. The three cash together are supported by a Chinese boy. On the three said cash are written the Chinese characters reading "年年發財" meaning "Nin Nin Fat Tsai meaning Making profit every year." Above which are four Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials "G. L. & Co."

9. The representation of illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cash; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading "仁記洋行" meaning "Yan Kee Young Hong being the equivalent of Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials "G. L. & Co."

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SBA SERPENT AHOY!

OUR FESTIVE OLD FRIEND SIGHTED OFF BRAZIL.

The sea serpent has been discovered! The monster was sighted off the coast of Brazil. His discoverers were not wicked sailors, habitually careless handlers of the truth, but solemn, sober Men of Science, and they told their gigantic fish story to a grave assemblage of scientists at a recent meeting of the Zoological Society.

It was on 7 Dec last that the monster was, so to speak, "run to earth." Lord Crawford, the enthusiastic scientist, took a party of other scientists for a six months' cruise in his yacht "Valhalla" last winter. In December, while they were cruising off Brazil, about latitude 7 min. 14 sec., longitude 34 min. 25 sec., two vigilant investigators in the party—Mr. Mead Waldo, the well-known amateur naturalist, and Mr. Michael J. Nichol, the professional naturalist—saw the monster.

"An unknown animal seen in the sea," was the description which Mr. Waldo gave last night.

"IS THAT A FIN?"
"About a quarter-past ten in the morning," said he, "Mr. Nichol drew my attention to an object in the sea about two yards from the yacht."

"He said, 'Is that the fin of a great fish?' I looked, and saw a large fin, or fin, sticking out of the water, brown in color, and crinkled on the edge."

"The fin was apparently about 6 ft. in length, and stood 18 in. or 2 ft. out of the water. 'Just under the surface of the water we saw the shape of a considerable body. A great head and neck, together 7 or 8 feet long, rose out of the water in front of this fin. The neck was about the thickness of the body of a slight man."

"The head, which was of about the same thickness, had a very turtle-like appearance. We were sailing pretty fast, and we quickly drew away from the object. It moved its head from side to side in a peculiar manner."

Then Mr. Waldo added a touch characteristic of many fish stories. "Since I saw the creature," he said, "I consider on reflection, that it was probably considerably larger than it appeared to me at first!"

AN EEL-LIKE NECK.
Mr. Nichol's account of the fearsome monster was strongly corroborative. "Its eel-like neck, fully 6 or 7 feet long, was of the thickness of a man's thigh, and its head was like the head of a turtle," he said.

"It lashed the water with a curious wriggling movement."

The next day the first mate and third mate noticed a great commotion in the water, and without any knowledge of what Mr. Waldo and Mr. Nichol had seen they described a monster which appears to be identical with the one which was first sighted by the scientists—was considerably hovering around the scientists' ship!

"They both maintained emphatically that it was not a whale," declared Mr. Nichol, "and they said that they had never seen anything like it before."

THE SCIENTISTS WENT PALE!
Lord Crawford, with a laugh, told the Zoological Society that both Mr. Waldo and Mr. Nichol were "repulsive" in their opinion, and if they had taken a camera they would have shaking terribly!

Someone not far from the chairman (Sir Edmund Loder) suggested that Lord Crawford should return in his yacht and "bag it."

MUST BE THE SEA SERPENT.
M. Bbanger, the well-known authority on reptiles, suggested that the creature seemed to have some resemblance to the famous Tonquin sea-serpent monster discovered three years ago.

Mr. Waldo and Mr. Nichol both declined to haggle a guess to the creature's length. "Was it one hundred feet?" whispered the Morning Sader representative in Mr. Nichol's ear.

"I can say anything about it," was the canny reply.

And the Zoological Society was left wondering.

WHAT IS THE TOTAL OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE?

The S. Department of Commerce and Labour omits a statement that "the world's international commerce will aggregate fully twenty-five billions of dollars in the year 1906."

We are quite convinced of the accuracy of this statement. The explanation is made that "by them 'world's international commerce' is meant imports plus the export of all countries from which reports were available."

It seems as if this method of computation doubled actual. The total commerce of a given country is the total of imports plus exports. The relative items refer to different countries, modified distinction is made in statistics reports from merchandise imported for consumption for reshipment.

The figures do not give the trade figures of the different nations, but some of them may be quoted for the purpose of illustration. The export of some of the leading nations stands as follows in round figures:

United States 1905 \$1,500,000,000
United Kingdom 1905 1,500,000,000
Germany 1905 1,500,000,000
France 1905 1,500,000,000
Netherlands 1904 800,000,000
Belgium 1904 500,000,000
Russia 1904 500,000,000
Italy 1904 300,000,000
Japan 1904 400,000,000
Spain 1905 300,000,000
Sweden 1905 100,000,000
Brazil 1904 100,000,000
Switzerland 1904 100,000,000

Light and one-half billions of export value represented probably constitute about one-third of the world's total as twelve to thirteen billions of dollars. Inasmuch as the world's total is also bought by all, it is a duplication of the account to include both import and export figures.

A theory of the grand total of exports will be found in value as a grand total of imports. In fact the figures do not tally, by reason of changes in appraised values at ports of origin. Thus, for the fiscal year 1905 we report exports to Canada as \$140,000,000, while Canada reports her imports from the United States as \$166,000,000. But it seems that the world's international commerce is represented either by total of imports or exports and not by the addition of both.

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HUMAN OSTRICH.

MAN WHO CHEWED GLASS AND ATE HATPINS AND STONES.

A curious way of earning a living was revealed at an inquest at Islington on a man named Robert Naysmith, aged thirty-four. According to the witness, for some years the deceased had been in the habit of gaining a living by chewing glass, swallowing needles, hatpins, nails, and stones. He was known as the human ostrich, and descriptions of him, it was said, had appeared in several magazines. He began at last to waste, and it was thought that he was suffering from consumption of the lungs. At last he had to give up his exhibitions, and earned a precarious living by selling bootlaces. Eventually he entered the infirmary, where he died.

The medical evidence showed that some thirty hatpins and needles were found in the intestines, and also some brass-headed nails. Deceased's stomach was in a state of inflammation. The articles found had set up gastritis and peritonitis.

A verdict of Death from M. S. adventure was returned.

Intimations.

CITY OF PARIS;
2, PEDDER STREET.

CHEAP SALE

MILLINERY, &c.,

FOR ONE WEEK.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1906. [768]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1906, of FOUR DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd August.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [752]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a Commission has been appointed to enquire into and report on the following matters:—

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1901, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulation.

The Commission earnestly invite the inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,
W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1906. [709]

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

ANCHOVY IN OIL (Boneless).

STUFFED OLIVES.

SARDINES (Boneless).

DO. AU CITRON.

FISH PASTE FOR SANDWICH.

PUREE DE FOIE GRAS DO.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

SHERRY.

- B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner Wine, Green Seal Capsule 12.00
- C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule 13.50
- CO. SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule 16.00
- D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule 18.00
- E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Very Finest Quality (old bottled), Black Seal Capsule 27.00
- B, C, and CC are excellent Dinner Wines, D and E are After-Dinner Wines of a very fine Vintage.

ALL ARE SUPERIOR SERIES WINES.

COGNAC BRANDY.

- A. OLD PALE 20.00
- B. SUPERIOR VERY OLD COGNAC 27.00
- C. VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC 33.00
- D. HENNESSY'S FINEST VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC 40.00
- D. is a VERY FINE LIQUEUR BRANDY which we guarantee cannot be matched at the price.

All the above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 25th July, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Hong Kong Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906

SINGAPORE'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Unless the figures published by the *Singapore Free Press* are grievously wrong, the financial position of the Straits Settlements, mainly as the result of the expropriation of Tanjong Pagar Docks, is far from satisfactory. Only a few years ago, less than a decade, the Government of the Straits Settlements could annually boast of a surplus of revenue over expenditure, and at the same time retire with the knowledge that the Colony was not burdened with debt of any description. But the progressive policy of the present Government has converted that surplus into an alarming deficit, so that it is difficult to see how the Colony is to meet its liabilities. The award of the special Commission appointed in connection with the expropriation of Tanjong Pagar Docks amounted to thirty million dollars, or in round figures £3,500,000. The scheme adopted for improvements and developments at Tanjong Pagar is estimated to involve an expenditure of £1,800,000. Then £500,000 is to be spent in deepening Singapore River, while the inner harbour scheme is expected to cost £1,000,000. There is also a minor item of £200,000 to be expended on Penang harbour. The grand total amounts to £7,000,000, one half of which is required immediately, partly for the payment of ex-shareholders in Tanjong Pagar, and partly for the commencement of the harbour improvements. With the single exception of the inner harbour scheme the Straits Government is irrevocably committed to the works detailed. The interest on £7,000,000 at 3½ per cent., plus sinking fund ½ per cent., equals 4½ per cent. per annum, or £3,175,000, that is to say \$2,558,500.

Now where is that sum to come from, and how are the various improvements to be carried on simultaneously with the discharge of the Colony's liabilities? It is not anticipated that there will be any marked increase in the revenue of Tanjong Pagar, and on existing rates the earnings of the Board barely cover interest and sinking fund upon the capital cost of the expropriation. It is generally recognised now, even by those who were most strenuous in their opposition to the harbour improvement scheme, that the principle and plans having been finally adopted there is no possibility of evading responsibility and the proposition is to make the revenue coincide with the annual expenditure. Our contemporary remarks that, "Where the interest is to come from on the £1,800,000 worth of developments at Tanjong Pagar it is difficult to see." The average revenue of the Colony is about \$1,500,000 and the expenditure so closely corresponds that the surplus or deficit is infinitesimal, but that is in ordinary times, when there are no harbour or sanitary schemes on the tapis. The adoption of improvements, etc., has forced the Colony into what at first sight seems a financial *cul-de-sac*. It has been remarked that only a few years ago the Government of the Straits Settlements was in the prosperous condition of being able to pay twenty shillings in the sovereign and still lay something past for a rainy day. Naturally, or otherwise, a Conservative Government at Westminster considered that it was absolute folly to allow a Crown Colony to wallow in wealth. The Imperial authorities hunted high and low for a pretext whereby the surplus of the Straits Settlements might be kept within reasonable bounds and after many pow-wows decided that the Colony's military contribution was utterly inadequate. Accordingly, it was decreed that the Straits Settlements should contribute one-quarter of the gross revenue towards the maintenance of Imperial troops—not in the Straits Settlements, but in all the corners of the globe where the flag is defended by British soldiers. The Colony protested; the unofficial members of the Legislative Council resigned in a body; the Justices of the Peace and the members of the Chinese Advisory Board threw up their appointments in disgust; public meetings were held to denounce the thieving authorities, but all to no purpose. The Imperial Government stuck like a limpet to the one-sided bargain, and since 1895 the Straits Settlements have been paying this monstrous exaction. During the intervening years, the Colony has had no serious difficulty in forwarding the annual contribution, but a new set of conditions has arisen. Unless the Colony can meet its expropriation bill, and proceed with the general scheme of improvements it will be on the verge of insolvency. Singapore, like Hongkong, must remain a free port, which means that there are no new sources of revenue to draw upon. In these circumstances the new Liberal Government might be approached with a view to remitting part of the military contribution. The United Kingdom, despite the walls of the Tariff Reformers and others of like kidney, is not going to the dogs; it has had a year of unexampled prosperity and the Government might well reduce the amount payable by the Straits in name of military expenditure. If the home authorities agreed to reduce the contribution by one-half, the Imperial Government would only lose a trifle of £150,000 or so, a mere fleecing amongst the millions of the home revenue; but that sum would prove of vast benefit to the Straits Settlements and enable the Colony to keep its head above water.

THE LANDLORD'S TRIALS.

After all there seems to be a limit to a landlord's responsibilities. The tenant who has to pay an abnormal rental in order to satisfy a rapacious property-owner has a thousand and one grievances, and if he is of the respectable class of the community his liabilities and sufferings are increased tenfold. But where the proprietor owns houses in the lower quarters of the city where coolies congregate and endeavour to make the best of a bad bargain, he occasionally becomes the vicarious victim of the law's requirements. From statements made at the Sanitary Board the other day, it appears that should a tenant fail to notify the Department that a case of plague has occurred the landlord will not receive a penny in the way of compensation for the damage done to his property by enthusiastic sanitary officials. They may knock down the walls and discover sundry openings; these are promptly declared to be rat runs and the landlord is served with a notice ordering him under pain of prosecution to see that they are blocked up. He has to conform with rules and regulations about surface cement, airspace, height of buildings and other matters that he never heard of and probably did not care a fig about before he entered the ranks of the landed gentry. These things only occur, of course, where the coolie quarters are concerned. The landlords of houses on the higher levels see that their tenants bear all responsibilities,

and all they have to do is to collect the rents and wonder by what manner of means and on what specious excuse they can raise the rent another hundred dollars. It has been left for the police of Singapore to discover a new method of "getting at" the landlords, if they can. A number of houses in that Colony were raided and found to be nothing more or less than gambling dens. The gamblers were arrested and convicted, but nobody would admit being the tenant of any of the houses. The police thereupon seized the landlords and held that they had committed an infraction of the law in permitting gambling to be carried on in premises belonging to them. The landlords one and all denied all connection with the gamblers, but they had no idea who their tenants were! They had simply collected their rents, and with that sublime indifference to mundane affairs which characterises the high and mighty they ignored the existence of their tenants—except as money-grubbing machines—and stood in amazement when it was suggested that a tenant like a dog usually had a name. But the police were too smart for once; the Magistrate declared that a landlord cannot be held responsible for his tenant's misdeeds and so the landlords departed in great feather. It would be interesting to know, however, if a tenant in Hongkong who lent his house to another while he spent the summer months at Macao would be held equally innocent under similar circumstances.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

Although no official notification has yet been received or, at all events, published on the subject, it is matter of common knowledge that the steamship *Copita*, which for the last ten years has been running under the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's flag, has been sold to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which Mr. W. Harrison, the well-known shipping and railway magnate, is the head. It will be remembered that some months ago, when the steamers of the principal Japanese shipping companies were released from duty by the Government and resumed their regular passenger runs, a rumour gained currency to the effect that the *Tokyo-Kaisen Kaisha* were in negotiation for the purchase of two steamers from the Pacific Mail Company. It was suggested that the Japanese Company intended to establish a fast line of steamers between Hongkong and San Francisco, and the Pacific Mail company having failed to discover a fortune in the Eastern trade were willing to dispose of at least two of their Pacific fleet. Whether Mr. Harrison's declaration that his Company were prepared to abandon the trade they had built up was a *ruse de guerre* or not is another question. In America it was believed that the shipping magnate of the Western States was trying to force the Government to subsidise the vessels of the Pacific Mail line. If that were the case he evidently failed to realise his object, although there is little doubt that private enterprise will in time be rewarded by an annual Government bounty. At any rate, the deal was not consummated and the Pacific Mail line is still one of the principal factors in the trade between America and China. If he true, and there is no reason to doubt that, that the Pacific Mail has purchased the *Copita* or chartered the vessel for an extended term, that would seem to indicate that the collection of the United States with the East has not reached such a low level as some would endeavour to make out. It would also seem to prove that the Pacific Mail Company propose to advance and consolidate their interests in the intercontinental trade. The Pacific Mail line, being a tributary of the overland railway lines—which practically dominated by Mr. Harriman—holds advantages which are only equalled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It is satisfactory to believe that the Pacific Mail Company will maintain its prestige as one of the leading lines connecting between Hongkong and San Francisco, and there is little doubt that the Company's enterprise will be adequately rewarded. With the boycott a thing of the past, India open to international trade, and China absorbing fresh ideas and acquiring modern tastes every day, the future of the Pacific trade is big with promise, and it is unlikely American methods if an opportunity so favourable was willingly allowed to pass without any attempt being made to take a share of the spoil.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory. On the 25th at 1.30 p.m.—The depression is moving Northwards and deepening the S. Coast of Japan. On the 26th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer is slightly on the China coast. The sign is still shown over S. China. The barometer has risen considerably. L. u. n. and pressure is now slightly above normal over the S. Philippines. Gradients are hence somewhat steeped yesterday over the China Sea, and S.W. gales will prevail over the northern part of the sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.12 inches.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE following match under the auspices of the Water Polo Association is expected to take place this afternoon:—8th Co., R.G.A., v. 2nd Bant., R.W.K., at 6 p.m. On Monday, B team V.R.C. will play D Co., R.W.K., at 5.15 p.m. R.H.K. Yacht Club will play G Co., R.W.K., at 5.45 p.m. and Royal Engineers will play 3rd Co., R.G.A., at 6.15 p.m.

The landlord of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Hill Street was summoned by the Building Authorities, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this afternoon, for neglecting to pull down iron partitions in these houses. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Denys and Bowley, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slad, instructed by Mr. R. Harding, defended. The case was proceeding when our reporter left.

A CHINAMAN, who has already paid 1750 in fines, the result of four previous convictions, for contravening the Opium Ordinance, made his fifth appearance at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Gompertz, on the old charge, that of violating opium on his premises, and being in unlawful possession of a quantity of the drug. He was fined \$1,000 on the first charge, and \$100 on the second.

AU U, an accountant, employed in a shop at 103, Station Street, Yau-ma-tei, attended the police-court yesterday to pass an hour or two looking at the proceedings of the Court. Au watched several cases being disposed of and fighting things slow, took out a cigarette, struck a match, lit it and commenced puffing vigorously. The other spectators who had read the notice posted outside the door felt afraid for Au but did not dare give him advice. The smoke was seen rising above the heads of the spectators. There was a shuffling of feet behind and it was known that trouble was coming. An officer elbowed his way through the crowd, waited for a moment to spot his man, and poor Au was seized by the queue, hustled out of the court-house into the compound, and down to the charge-room, where a charge of "contempt of Court" was entered against his name. He was brought up again—not as a spectator on this occasion—but as a prisoner and placed before Mr. Gompertz. Au pleaded ignorance, and after he had received a "calling down" was discharged with a caution. He returned to Yau-ma-tei a more experienced man.

THE MORPHINE SEIZURE.

ONE CASE CLAIMED.

The report which was published in last evening's issue relative to the seizure of five cases of morphine, valued at \$6,000, in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises at Tsai-tan-tai, by excise officers, on the 23rd instant, brought forth claimants to the morphine, and among them, Messrs. Wm. Opium Farm they stated that one case out of the five seized, and marked "A. C." and underneath those letters "0004," was impounded into the Colony by them, and they requested that that case be delivered. Receiving instructions from the head of the Opium Farm, Chief Hoggarth made an application before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy, this morning, for the release of one case of morphine, as there had been a claimant. The application was granted. There have been so far no other claimants for the remaining four cases.

BANKRUPTCY.

Re THE QUEUNG YING LOONG FIRM.

An Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P.M., Judge, presiding, the public examination of the bankrupt in the case of the Queung Ying Loong firm, ex parte Chin Cheuk, creditor, was held.

Mr. G. H. Wakeham, Official Receiver, conducted the examination; Mr. Harston, of Messrs. Ewins, Harston and Harding, appearing for the petitioning creditor.

Queung Ying Loong said he was a partner in the bankrupt firm of house-builders and contractors. There were three partners in the firm beside himself. One partner, Kwo Tai Loong, was dead, and the other two were not in the Colony.

His Honour: But the dead man; who takes his share?

Witness: There are no representatives. The capital, continued witness, was \$600. (Laughter.)

The Official Receiver: They often start on small capital, and get in more afterwards.

Witness, continuing, said he started business in 1903, and had made no profits. The other partners from time to time advanced money to the firm. Witness put in \$1,900 and the others advanced \$11,000 between them. There was due to the firm \$3,000 on contracts. There was also money owing from the Commissioner of Customs for a contract in Canton. That was in a contract involving \$5,000. He had transferred that contract to Wong Cheong, without consideration. Witness would not get anything out of that contract. His interest was \$3,000 which he put up as security. That was the shop's money, and had not been returned. Another man owed him \$7,500 for goods sold and delivered but he had no receipt for the amount. The man lived at Shaokwan, but witness had not seen him for a long time.

His Honour: Probably he is dead too.

Witness, continuing, said there was a dispute over one contract bill, because the work was not finished in contract time. Mr. Danby had certified the bill for \$3,600, but he did not remember when that was. This closed the public examination, and the order of adjudication was made.

THERE are 256 railway stations within a six-mile radius of St. Paul's Cathedral, while within a twenty-mile radius there are nearly 400.

JUPITER PLUVIUS.

RETURNS IN STATE TO HONGKONG.

Not so very long ago, people in Hongkong were bawling the inadequacy of the water supply, and in Wanchai matters reached such a desperate state that residents were unable to get sufficient water to provide for their maternal cup of coffee, to say nothing of other domestic purposes. Now, however, the boot is on the other leg, for people in the same district are grumbling at the expense involved in travelling from one place to another on account of the superabundance of water in the streets. At first sight it seemed as if the dry season had again arrived, for the thoroughfares on the lower levels were flooded to-day, just as they were when water being scarce and only to be obtained at a price, the hydrants were allowed to burst and afford kaleidoscopic effects for the instruction of the young and the entertainment of the ribald. Jupiter Pluvius has undoubtedly returned with a vengeance, and we may take it that the cry of a depleted water supply will not be heard again this year. While residents have been looking for the arrival of the typhoon which has been hanging around the Colony for some days, if the reports of the meteorological department are to be trusted, they were scarcely prepared for the series of cloud-bursts which have broken over the city during the past few days. One effect of the rain storm has been a gratifying fall in the thread of the thermometer. Previously the weather had been been abnormally hot, and panting humanity sought in vain for refreshing breezes along the Praya, but even the occasional puffs of wind which idly flapped the sails of stationary junks in the harbour scorched the skin as if they had just passed over the Arabian desert. It is unfortunate that nature in this part of the world is unable to hit upon a happy medium. It is always experimenting, and never reaching a solution of the problem; the weather is either too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry. One would almost take it to be a Government department, so erratic and unaccountable are its ways.

INDIAN CASE SETTLED.

THEY TOOK THE CAKE.

The case in which Mr. C. F. Dixon, of the office of Mr. John Hastings, applied, before Mr. H. J. Gompertz a few days ago, for the withdrawal of a case in which Churnall Channulal, of 8, D'Aguilar Street, summoned the manager of Messrs. Dhunamull Chellaram & Company, of 2, D'Aguilar Street, for converting a packet, valued at sixpence, which was entrusted to their care for the complainant firm, on 4th May last, and in which his Worship refused to grant the application for withdrawal, was called on again, at the Police Court, this afternoon. On this occasion, Mr. John Hastings prosecuted, and Mr. G. K. Hall, brother, of Messrs. Brutton and Hall, defended.

Mr. Hastings said that the parcel referred to was one delivered through the Post for his client. His client was not in the Colony at the time and the parcel was opened. He and Mr. Brutton would ask that the case be withdrawn. Mr. Brutton said that the complainant was formerly a servant of the defendant firm. Some time during the month of May his clients paid complainant's passage back to India. When complainant was away, a package, addressed to him, was received by the firm. The parcel was opened and it was found to contain perishable articles, to be precise, the contents were cakes.

His Worship:—And I suppose they ate the cakes?

Mr. Brutton:—Quite so, your Worship. A sensible idea.

Continuing, Mr. Brutton said that instead of going to India the complainant only went as far as Singapore and returned to Hongkong. His clients had written to India for more of the cakes, and they were willing to return complainant's property. He would ask that the summons be withdrawn.

His Worship said that from what he was now told, he thought there was a ground for withdrawal. The reason why he refused the application at the last hearing was because Mr. Dixon said, on asking for the withdrawal, that the Indian community of Hongkong did not want the case to go on, and he did not think that sufficient reason to grant his application.

Mr. Hastings:—I suppose the case will be struck out now, your Worship?

His Worship:—Yes.

The summons was then withdrawn.

BOXING "CHAMPIONS."

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT IN SINGAPORE.

There are three amateur exponents of the art of self defence in town, says the *Eastern Daily Mail*, viz., Christie, Morrel and Newman. Christie's prowess is so well known that any further comments on same are unnecessary. He boasts of a good record in India, and if considerations of price would permit of our doing, the details of his various victories would be now published. Morrel gave a good account of himself in Burma, being in fact declared the middle weight champion, though it is but fair to observe that Christie, his opponent, had been on the sick-list for some time previously; had he been in his usual health, his admirers do not consider that he would have been defeated. He publicly announced that he was willing to meet Morrel, and in support of his challenge his friends deposited a forfeit of Rs. 100. But for reasons best known to himself Morrel declined. If a meeting can be arranged, some good clean fighting should be witnessed. Christie informs us that he is willing to deposit \$500 as a guarantee of good faith for his challenge. Newman who has come down from Manila is also here and is anxious to meet any light weight or wrestler in the Colony.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

JAPANESE COURT-MARTIAL.

ECHO OF THE WAR.

OFFICERS CASHIERED AND REDUCED IN RANK.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th July, 11.50 a.m.

The Japanese court-martial appointed to deal with the officers responsible for the surrender of troops on board the *Kenshu Maru*, in May, 1904, has now rendered its decision.

Two lieutenants who were in command of the vessel when the surrender took place have been cashiered.

The paymaster, two army captains and three junior military officers have been stripped of their decorations and reduced in rank.

AN IMMIGRATION CASE.

BOARDING HOUSE RUNNER CONVICTED.

At the instance of Detective-Sergeant Grant, Mak Fuk, a boarding house runner, residing at No. 7, Wo On Lane, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, charged with enticing a lad named Lam Kwan Yau on board the steamer *Kumsang*, by force and fraud, with the intention of getting him out of the Colony, on the 24th instant, for immigration purposes. Lam Kwan Yau declared that he was only eighteen years of age and a native of San Wui. On 9th July he was brought into the Colony by a man named Cheung Nau. He came to Hongkong willingly to work as a coolie. When witness arrived in Hongkong, he and his guide went to a coolie house at No. 7, Wo On Lane. During his residence at the coolie house witness became acquainted with the accused, and on 24th July last defendant spoke to complainant about going to Singapore. Defendant said that he would get witness a job as cook on his arrival there, and his pay would be about \$75 per month. Witness consented to go to Singapore and at that time and in the usual course witness was taken on board the *Kumsang* to undertake his journey to the Singapore El Dorado. When complainant was comfortably installed on board, the philanthropic matter was thrown to the winds, and accused produced a promissory-note and asked witness to put his finger impression on it. When the paper was produced witness heard somebody whisper *mai chu chat* (sell you like a pig). He knew at once that on arrival at Singapore the defendant would sell him so he refused to go. This annoyed the accused, who followed complainant, and threatened to "slaughter" him if he said anything about it.

His Worship:—I don't think I can convict the man under this ordinance, unless you can prove that \$75 is the price paid cooks in Singapore.

Sergt. Grant:—I can't prove that, your Worship, but I should think that conditions in Singapore are the same as in this Colony.

His Worship:—I can convict him for aiding and abetting stowaways.

When complainant was put on board the *Kumsang* by the accused, said Sergeant Grant, he had no ticket and must have been going on board to stowaway. The officer then related the working of the immigration business. He said that before a coolie can emigrate from the Colony he must register himself in a boarding house for forty-eight hours. Then he goes before the immigration officer, who examines him, and hands each man a properly-chopped passenger ticket. No tickets are allowed to be issued on board ship.

His Worship sentenced accused to six weeks' hard labour.

It is stated that if all the gold in the world were melted into ingots it might be contained in a room 2½ square and 16ft. high.

STAM has by no means made sailing vessels obsolete. The total number of them in the world is still 65,934, as against 30,561 steamers.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Lightning*) 29th inst.
American (*America Maru*) 29th inst.
Ger. (*Prins Eduard Friedrich*) 30th inst. p.m.
German (*Bayern*) 31st inst.
Australian (*Eastern*) 3rd prox.
Indian (*Suitang*) 5th prox.
American (*Siberia*) 6th prox.

The O. S. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Diamond* left Singapore yesterday morning, for Shanghai and does not call here.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* left Vancouver p.m., on 23rd inst., for Hongkong via the usual Ports of Call.

The N. Y. K. Bombay Line s.s. *Tokomaru* left Shanghai for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 28th inst.

The Java-China-Japan Line s.s. *Tyitaf* left Macassar for this port on 25th inst., and may be expected here on 2nd prox.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the Russian Dumas.

LONDON, 24th July.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's reference to the Duma at the inter-parliamentary conference, is the theme of general comment. The Conservative papers denounce it as a colossal blunder, while the Liberal press is enthusiastic in its praise of a daring phrase which will echo throughout the world.

Pan-American Congress.

The Pan-American Congress has been opened in Rio de Janeiro.

All South America is represented except Venezuela.

[Reuter's.]

Russia.

The looting in Odessa has ceased.

The same streets are affected as in the massacre of 1905.

The panic is indescribable.

Governor-General Kaulbars has told a trembling deputation of Jews that if a single Cossack is wounded, Odessa will run knee deep in blood.

THE TRADE-MARK CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, presiding, delivered judgment in the case in which Messrs. Leuba sued Messrs. Ullmann and Co. for an injunction to prevent them using the "Yee-nah" and "Po Wai" trade-marks on watches sold by the defendant firm. His Honour said the action was begun in 1902, and finished in July of this year, after twelve days' hearing. The plaintiff's title depended in the first place in a great measure on the action or want of action of the Boveis, (the original owners of the marks), while much depended on the action of Ullmann, and a difficulty arose from the fact that none of the parties engaged in the case had any direct knowledge of the material facts of the acquisition of the marks or of the alleged infringements, and reliance had to be put on the evidence taken at the trial, and that under commission in Switzerland, innumerable documents, and a shop-full of watches being produced in Court. This was necessary, as it is in all trade-mark cases such as this, where the facts depend on facts which occurred very many years ago. There were two points which did not appear to fit in with the scheme of an action in English Courts: 1st, registration of trade-marks in Switzerland, and 2nd, infringement in Hongkong. He had no doubt that the early history of the trade-marks had been correctly given, and that the watches then made and sold by Edward Bovei bore the marks "Po Wai" and "Yee-nah," as Alphonsus Bovei testified; so that the origin of the marks is perfectly clear. The practice of using these marks for their watches had been so successful among the Chinese that it was the obvious thing for others embarking in the trade to follow suit. Ullmann, the defendant, borrowed the idea, quite legitimately, since the law does not protect an idea, such as it was then, when in 1893 he registered the name "U Li Man," but it was extraordinary that Ullmann did not perceive that "Yee-nah" was also the transliteration of some European name of a watchmaker. It was said he thought "Yee-nah" meant "China," while at the same time other witnesses on his behalf said they thought "Yee-nah" was the sign of a second quality watch, and that in some mysterious way it had come to mean a second-class watch of any make. His Honour had no doubt in his mind that it was a deliberate assumption by Ullmann, of Bovei's mark when he registered it, made with too little thought of its origin, and that the explanation subsequently given was an afterthought, for if he thought this mark was "common to the trade" why go to the trouble of registering it? It is noteworthy that another of the "Yee-nah" marks, spelt "I Na," which figured so prominently in this action was registered by Constantin Guinard. The first question he had to consider was whether Leuba had acquired a title in Hongkong, and his Honour found the case very simple—all the conditions are fulfilled as required by Common Law. The second question is, have these rights been infringed in Hongkong by defendants? He was unable to conceive of any other motive on the part of Ullmann, in adopting the "Yee-nah" mark, than that of getting some of the benefit of its reputation in this Colony. Others registered the "I Na" mark in 1883, so that it was clear even then its value was fully established, and the enterprising mind of Ullmann must have recognized the fact. A good deal of the evidence had been called to show that when a Chinaman went into a shop and asked for a "Yee-nah" watch, he meant to have it, and if they could not supply it he went watchless away—no other would suit him. His Honour then referred to the correspondence between the parties, ending with the threat of these proceedings, which threat was not, however, carried into effect for a long time of it was made. As regards the "acquiescence" of the plaintiff in the defendant's use of the marks, the law on the subject was that if a trade-mark were infringed notoriously, and the owner, knowing, or being in a position to know of it, does not, or delays to pursue the infringers, this will amount to acquiescence in such infringement, which meant that in that case the infringers had turned the mark into common property and everybody who chose could use it, irrespective of the damage suffered by the original owner. But if the infringers are not numerous, and the infringement is not notorious, and the owner delays in

pursuing them, then the marks do not become common property, provided the owner does pursue the infringers within the period of limitations. This led to the question whether the "Yee-nah" had become public property, and his Honour was of opinion that the statement that Bovei did not know of the infringement was not sufficient to make the mark common property, and his Honour did not think that a word or mark which had been exclusively used by one trader need necessarily remain his property for ever, but might become public property, as in the case of "Harvey's Sauce," wherein it was held that anyone who liked could make "Harvey's Sauce." His Honour then dealt at length with the question of the delay in bringing the action, and said he could see no trace of actual acquiescence on the part of the plaintiff. The proceedings in the Swiss Courts were then reviewed, a number of copies of evidence taken in those proceedings, being refused admission in this Court, as they were not proved or certified, as required by the rules. His Honour then touched upon the effect of registration and non-registration of trade-marks, and passed on to a consideration of the marks and alleged borders. He then came to the law of the case and said he must emphasize what was too often overlooked, that the law as to infringement of trade-marks is by a branch of the law of torts, with special rules applicable to the circumstances under which the rights are acquired, and the infringement of them occurs, but we may expect to find in trade-mark cases referable to it more familiar ones of the law of torts. In this case the plaintiff's defendant has sold watches bearing the plaintiff's marks, and so their rights have been infringed to their great detriment. This seemed to bear a striking resemblance to a human being intervening to divert the chain of consequences arising from a wrongful act from their normal sequence. If a man do a wrongful act he is not only liable for all the consequences which spring automatically from that act, but also where there is a disturbing cause in the chain of circumstances, he is liable for the consequences resulting therefrom, if he knew of its existence, or foresaw its existence, as a responsible man, and the probable consequences. Applied to this case his Honour found that here a man unlawfully puts a portion of another's trade-mark on goods which he sells to a third, and that purchaser is enabled thereby to complete the mark, and so infringe it, so the first man was liable if he knew that purchasers were likely to complete the mark and so infringe it, or if as a reasonable man he ought to have known it. As to the facts of the case the evidence was overwhelming that Ullmann, or the Bernheim Brothers, ought, as reasonable men, to have foreseen that it would occur, as in fact it did occur.

There the plaintiff's case stops, as they admit there was no wrongful act. Even supposing that the case was put as high as this, that it was done with the deliberate intention of infringing the plaintiff's, yet no action would lie, for what he in fact did which caused the damage he had a right to do. "Malice, per se, is not a cause of action," a man's motive will not make wrongful an act which is not of itself wrongful. If a man has a right to do a thing he may do it, with whatever intent. His Honour had doubts on the question of the plaintiff's admission, but he could not alter the case as the plaintiff had shaped it. His Honour reviewed the authorities cited by learned counsel at the hearing of the case, and said he felt confident that the Chinese came to regard the mark as a trademark, mainly because they know the object with which trademarks are used by European firms, and he thought he might assume that without that mark they would not have bought the watches. He held therefore that the mark had become a trade-mark, and that there was overwhelming evidence that it was common to the trade. It was clear that Bovei realized that his rights had been infringed, but whether he would have framed his complaint in the highly ingenious form in which Mr. Slade put it was another matter. If a trader uses ingredients in making his trademarks that are easily copied, and are in fact copied, he must seek protection of the law as often as they are copied, for a frequent copying, if not out, and unchecked, comes at last to destroy the exclusive right of any one person. A mere circular to the trade is not a sufficient vindication of his rights. As regards the azure alone he was of opinion that the plaintiff must fail. With regard to the "Yee-nah" mark the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction restraining the defendants or their agents from using the mark either in Hongkong for use or sale, or in Hongkong as a distributing centre for the rest of China. This would cover that mark in any form resembling the plaintiff's mark, either without a border or with any form of surrounding device. But the nature of the account to be taken required some consideration. It had been held that one could not let a defendant go on selling for four or five years, or more, and then at the end say he is your salesman, and come on him for an account of the profits. In that case there was a standing-by with knowledge of the infringement, and as here was the same thing on the part of Bovei. He stood by with a full knowledge of what Ullmann was doing. But as the statute of limitations does not apply the remedy is not lost, and therefore the plaintiff Leuba has such rights as Bovei would have had, had he chosen to exert them within the period limited. The account must therefore date from the day on which Leuba first intimated to Ullmann or his agents to desist from selling watches bearing his mark. The injunction and account will include the "Po Wai" for what it may be worth. The order to deliver up, he thought, should not include the watches and other goods ordered from Switzerland, or elsewhere, during the time Bovei was standing by, or prior to the date of Leuba's first intimation to the defendant. Although the injunction would restrain their sale in Hongkong. He would suggest that the existing stock of watches

against which the injunction would operate, should be shipped to Shanghai, with an undertaking that none of them will be sold to dealers in Canton or other places usually supplied from Hongkong. Leave was given to either party to apply to vary this order, and the question of costs was reserved.

Mr. Slade said they did not wish to press on the question of the stock to be given up.

ALLEGED HUGGLARY.

A TRIO OF BRICKLAYERS IN TROUBLE.

The occupants—two in number, a Chinese woman and her amah,—of No. 5, Aberdeen Street, received a visit from robbers at 4.30 o'clock this morning, and had it not been that the mistress was a light sleeper, she would have been the loser of \$30 worth of clothing. According to the story she told the police, she was lying awake in bed at the time when she heard footsteps outside her cubicle. Seeing a man squatting near the door of her cubicle, she watched him and saw him removing her clothing piece by piece and handing it to another person who carried it downstairs. When the thief had collected about eighteen pieces of the woman (thought it time to act, and jumping out of bed, yelled for the police. This act frightened the intruders that they bolted. They rushed to the verandah and getting on to a scaffolding made their way down to the street. A *lukong*, who heard the disturbance, saw the men coming down the scaffolding and when they got below he took them in charge. The clothing was recovered. The three men, who said they were bricklayers, were taken to the Central Station, and before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court to-day, were asked to plead to a charge of theft. They denied the charge, and added that on hearing the woman calling out they came into the street to see what was the matter. They saw a man run out of the house and disappear. A *lukong*, who could not capture the fugitives, returned and arrested the trio. The evidence as to the locality was not clear, and after a witness for the defence had been examined, his Worship adjourned the case in order to view the premises.

After his Worship returned from inspecting the premises, he found accused guilty of the charge, and sentenced them to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks each.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS ON TRIAL.

A PATHETIC STORY OF A MILITARY OFFICER'S DEATH.

A patient judge, a weary and perplexing jury, and a keenly attentive band of fashionably dressed ladies were engaged on the 27th ult. at the Old Bailey, in listening to the opening of the trial of Dr. George Robert Adcock the Christian Scientist.

Dr. Adcock is charged with the manslaughter of Major John Nicholas Whyte, D.S.O., who, after long suffering and illness consequent on a hunting accident, died in Eaton-terrace on 29 April. The precise charge which Dr. Adcock has to answer is one of "not exercising the ordinary care and skill of a medical man" in attending the deceased. Mr. Justice Bigham was the judge.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

It was in a calm, dispassionate address that the case for the Crown was opened by the Attorney-General (Sir John Lawson Walton), with whom were Mr. C. W. Mathews and Mr. A. H. Bodkin.

Dr. Adcock, said Sir John, is a qualified medical man of many years' experience, who retired from practice in 1905 to devote himself to "Christian Science." Major Whyte met with an accident while hunting near Hinkley, in Leicestershire, in February, 1903, and received severe injuries to his spine. Sir Victor Horsley performed an operation, and the major's condition began to improve. Suffering from paralysis, he remained a helpless invalid for a considerable time. He was a patient for three or four months at the Officers' Convalescent Home at Osborne, Isle of Wight, and he left Osborne with the determination to place himself under Christian Science—a new branch of philosophy which calls itself "Christian Science," commented Sir John, "but which seems to have in it very little of science, and truly regarded, very little of Christianity."

IN THE HANDS OF A "HEALER."

Accordingly, in September, 1904, Major Whyte returned to London and stayed at the house of a Mr. Smith. From September to January he was in the hands of a "gentleman who is called a Christian Science 'healer.'"

NO MEDICAL TREATMENT.

From September, 1904, till his death, continued the Attorney-General, Major Whyte was in the hands of persons who held these views. The result was that though he had begun to progress favourably in the hands of orthodox doctors, a reaction set in while he was in the hands of the Christian Scientists. Towards the end the bed-sores assumed a most serious aspect, a terrible abscess formed, the patient's condition became dreadful, blood poisoning supervening.

Dr. Adcock, who was called in as a Christian Scientist, neglected the most elementary medical treatment—nothing was done, in fact, except a purely surface treatment of the sores, with powder. To a man with Dr. Adcock's medical experience, it must have been obvious that without adequate treatment blood poisoning must set in, and that blood poisoning was certain death.

Dr. Adcock received remuneration—a guinea a week for about 12 weeks.

The Attorney-General mentioned, incidentally, that, though Dr. Adcock, as a Christian

Scientist, prescribed spiritual exercises, without drugs, as a cure for all physical maladies, when he was arrested there were found in his pockets: a hypodermic syringe and two phials containing a mixture of morphia and strychnine, which, Dr. Adcock declared, were used for treating himself for the cure of indigestion!

A PATHETIC WITNESS.

The sympathy of the whole Court went out to the first witness, a sad-faced lady in deep mourning—the mother of Major Whyte. In a low voice, which often failed to penetrate beyond the front row of counsel, Mrs. Whyte, who is a resident of Dublin, told her sad story.

Mrs. Whyte described several interviews with Dr. Adcock within the last few months of her son's life. "My son is very seriously ill," she told Dr. Adcock, when she pointed out that there was no improvement in his condition, but that on the contrary he appeared much worse.

"Yes, he is a very sick man, indeed," admitted Dr. Adcock, but as usual he tried to buoy up the hopes of Mrs. Whyte with cheering assurances. "Once he said he would take him over to Ireland in six weeks' time!"

At this time, commented Sir John, Dr. Adcock must have known that there was only one more journey that this poor man could ever take, and that no human skill was at that stage of any avail to prevent him going that long last journey.

Mrs. Whyte grew alarmed, for she had no faith in Christian Science methods, and she made a pathetic appeal to Dr. Adcock. "Will you treat him as a medical man—not as a Christian Scientist?" she asked.

TOO LATE.

Dr. Adcock replied that he would, and the assurance allayed her anxiety for a moment. But her doubts returned, and she asked Dr. Adcock if he would meet another medical man in consultation. He replied, "I don't object, Sir Victor Horsley is best, because this is a surgical case."

Eventually an appointment was made for Mr. Huxley, the well-known surgeon, to meet Dr. Adcock on 26th April, but Mr. Huxley was unfortunately unable to be punctual, and Dr. Adcock, after waiting some time, left. They did not meet.

Mr. Huxley's opinion was that Major Whyte was in a hopeless condition—a fear which proved only too true.

A long cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Kingsbury, who (with Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hastings) is defending the prisoner, elicited from Mrs. Whyte that her son appeared no better when he left Osborne than he was when he went there, but that after a short period of Christian Science treatment he left less pain.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRESCRIPTION.

"I asked Capt. Baynes what his Christian Science treatment consisted of," said the witness, "and he replied it consisted of Confidence in God; Prayer; and No medical attendance of any description."

Your son understood that it was religious treatment, not medical or surgical treatment?—Yes.

And was he a strong-minded man?—Formerly. He must have been more easily influenced after the accident.

He was competent to the last to manage his own affairs—his monetary affairs certainly?—Yes.

Did he not say that he had received more benefit from Christian Science than from any other method of treatment?—Yes, so far as pain was concerned.

Up to last March weren't you quite content with his treatment?—No, for I began to foresee that it would end as it did.

A CHANGE OF RELIGION.

Mrs. Whyte said that her son first met Dr. Adcock at Mr. Smith's, and they became acquaintances.

"When did you hear of any change in your son's religion?" asked Mr. Kingsbury.

Mr. Justice Bigham: Does belief in Christian Science involve necessarily a change in religion?

Mr. Kingsbury: I understand that Mrs. Whyte did not like her son abandoning the Roman Catholic religion.

Mr. Justice Bigham: Is it impossible, then, for a Roman Catholic to remain a Roman Catholic if he embraces Christian Science?—The witness was understood to say that it was impossible.

Mr. Kingsbury, however, held that Christian Science was quite consistent with any Christian religion, but there was an idea in this case that the major had abandoned the Roman Catholic religion and that his mother was very disappointed about it.

Mrs. Whyte, answering the judge, said that she heard 12 months before his death that her son had forsaken the Roman Catholic Church.

Major Whyte's valet, George Patrick Bellew—who was in the major's service from January, 1905, till his death—deposed that when Capt. Baynes, who was "the major's first practitioner in Christian Science," went into the sick man's room he always retired from it. So that they were left in private.

Once Dr. Adcock prescribed for Major Whyte, ordering a ready-made preparation containing oxide of zinc, to be dusted on the bed-sores. At first this powder did a lot of good.

THE COURT THEN ADJOURNED.

A PELICAN'S pouch is large enough to contain from seven to eight quarts of water.

THE small steel screws used in watch-making are worth six times their weight in gold.

IN many parts of Java the bride shows her objection by washing the feet of the groom.

A BAUHAUSE 4 ft. long and 1 ft. thick formed the wedding-cake at a Hanover butcher's wedding.

THE cheapest commodity that we know about—human life—Rodyard Kipling, at the Academy Banquet.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers:—Hongkong Banks \$845, London 29, Hongkong Fire \$375, China Fire \$89, H.K. C. and M. Steamboats \$27, Douglas \$45, Rauba \$31, Shanghai Docks \$14, 93, Humphreys \$11.50, China-Borneo \$8, China Provident \$9, Green Islands 28, Tramways \$355, Ices 230, Light and Power \$10.00.

Sellers:—Canton Insurance \$340, China-Manila \$30, Shell Transport 27/6, China Sugar \$45, Hongkong Docks \$153, West Point \$50, ex div, Hotels \$125, Cottons \$14, Electric \$15, Ropes \$20.

Sales:—Indos \$70, Shanghai Docks \$14. 95 in Shanghai, Hongkong Lands \$111 ex div, China Light \$10, Watsons \$13.

Nominal:—National Banks \$27, Unions \$810, Kowloon Wharfs \$106, Hongkong Wharfs \$14. 230, Dairy Farms \$164, Powells \$104.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Bank T.T. 2 1/16
D. 2 1/16
D. 4 months' sight 2 1/16
France—Bank T.T. 2 1/16
America—Bank T.T. 2 1/16
Germany—Bank T.T. 2 1/16
India T.T. 2 1/16
D. demand 1 1/16
Hongkong—Bank T.T. 10 1/2
Singapore T.T. 10 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 10 1/2
Australia—Bank T.T. 10 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 2 1/16
6 months' sight L/C. 2 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 5 1/16
30 days' sight do do 5 1/16
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/16
4 months' sight France 2 1/16
6 months' sight do 2 1/16
6 months' sight Germany 2 1/16
Bar Silver 30 1/2
Bank of England rate 31 1/2
Sovereign 4 1/2

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 20th August, at 12 o'clock, No. 10, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1906. 1770

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

MONDAY,

the 30th July, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, OVERMANTLES, BOOK-CASES, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, MIRRORS, DOUBLE TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with GLASS, CARPETS, PICTURES, SHANGHAI BATHS, &c., &c.

Also a number of LAW BOOKS, One CASH REGISTER, One TYPEWRITER, Two THREADED SEWING MACHINES, One GRAND PIANO by Collard & Collard, London, One COTTAGE PIANO by John Broadwood & Sons, London, One Large IRON SAFE (German make), &c., &c.

100,000 EGYPTIAN and INDIAN CIGARETTES.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1906. 1771

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1906. 1760

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW, the 27th July, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Central Police Station Compound,

A QUANTITY OF

UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, comprising:—

OLD METALS, RICE, SUGAR, CHINESE CLOTHING, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SANDALWOOD, 200 lbs. GYPSUM, 140 lbs. RAW OPIUM, &c., &c., &c.

Also 7,500 Rounds of ASSORTED AMMUNITIONS, 49 Boxes PERCUSSION CAPS and 12 REVOLVERS.

AND A Quantity of CONDEMNED STORES.

N.B.—The Arms and Ammunitions can only be sold to Licensed Arms Dealers.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1906. 1764

Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH-CLASS PIANOS, ORGANS

AND

Every Description

OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

OPPOSITE KING EDWARD HOTEL,

HONGKONG,

Hongkong, 26th July, 1906. 1758

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

H. J. Lindeman's

CAWARRA

CLARETS

AND HOCKS.

"CAWARRA" CLARET

Per Case 12 Bottles \$15.00

Per Case 24 Bottles 16.00

"CAWARRA" HOCK

Per Case 12 Bottles \$15.00

Per Case 24 Bottles 16.00

FRENCH CLARETS.

	1 doz.	1 doz.	1 doz.
	Bottles.	1/2 Bottles.	1/4 Bottles.
Vin Ordinaire.....	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.50	\$ 8.50
Côtes	5.00	6.00	9.00
Medoc	5.50	6.50	9.50
St. Emilion.....	6.50	7.50	10.50
Margaux	7.00	8.00	11.00
St. Julien.....	8.00	9.00	12.00
St. Estephe.....	10.00	11.00	14.00
Cos St. Michel ..	12.50	13.50	16.50
Ch. Leoville	13.00	14.00	17.00
Ch. Larose	13.00	14.00	17.00

1 doz. 1 doz. 1 doz.
Bottles. 1/2 Bottles. 1/4 Bottles.

Vin Ordinaire.....\$ 4.50 \$ 5.50 \$ 8.50

Côtes 5.00 6.00

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	2nd	Aug.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	23d	"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	9th	"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	16th	"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CYCLOPS"	23rd	"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON"	30th	"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	30th	"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	6th	September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	6th	"

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PING SUEY"	31st	July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PATROCLOS"	7th	August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ORSTES"	14th	"
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TYDEUS"	20th	"
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	28th	"
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & L'POOL	"ALCINOUS"	30th	"

Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates and taking Cargo for Genoa, Marseilles and Hull to connect with "Asyanax" at Singapore.
Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS.	"TELEMACHUS"	4th	August.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BELLEROPHON"	1st	September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"STENTOR"	15th	August.
For Freight, apply to		8th	September.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW, WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEIHOW"	28th	July.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN"	31st	"
MANILA	"TEAN"	31st	"
SHANGHAI	"YCHOW"	1st	August.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	1st	"
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	7th	"
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	11th	"

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 28th July, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 4th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"JOHN HARDIE"	20th August.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents

Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1906.TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO at No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

HOME-LINE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
SAXONIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	27th July.
*SILESIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	30th July.
*SCANDIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	9th August.
*SLAVONIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	14th August.
SENEGAMBIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	28th August.

HOMEWARD.

Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINITE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE
LEVANT, INDIAN SEA and PACIFIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	7th August.
SPEZIA	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	21st August.
*SILESIA	NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG.	4th September.
*SCANIA	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	18th September.
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	28th September.

This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class
passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa,
table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons,
smoking room, etc.The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and
Washerwomen.The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be
followed by s.s. "HABSBURG," s.s. "HOHENSTAUFEN," s.s. "SCANDIA" and s.s. "SILESIA."

COAST SERVICE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
ITHAKA	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG.	Freight and Passengers.
LYDIA	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG.	Freight and Passengers.
KOWLOON	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG.	Freight and Passengers.

Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsingtao and Chemulpo.
Freight and Passage, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.For steamers of the Coast Service marked * to
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 27th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 27th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 31st July, 3 P.M.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Mettenheim	August 14th.
"ARAGONIA"	4,198	Ernst	September 5th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	G. Meiser	September 16th.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	October 9th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTAH" will be despatched for the above Ports, on or
about the 4th of August.For Freight and further particulars, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1906.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong
and South American Ports.PROPOSED sailings from HONGKONG
TO CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN
PORTS."KASADO MARU," 6,000 tons,
sails on or about August 7th, at Noon."GLENFARG," 4,000 tons,
sails on or about August 25th, at Noon.

(Date of sailing subject to alteration).

Taking freight also to other Western Coast
Ports of South America transhipping to the
Connecting Line.The above steamers have splendid accom-
modation and are fitted throughout with Elec-
tric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried
on each boat.For further information as to Freight and
Passage, apply toK. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1906.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
Captain T. L. John George, will be despatched as
above, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at
10 A.M., instead of as previously advertised.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.To ensure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1906.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"JESERIC,"
Captain Thompson, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on or about the 28th instant.For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1906.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MOLDAVIA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. "Victoria and
Arabia."

From Italy.

From Australia.

From Calcutta.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. &
P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 31st instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1906.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAXONIA,"

Captain Sachs, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before TUESDAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns and/or extra hazar-
dous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored
at Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 31st July, 1906, will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 31st July, 1906, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Captain G. E. Warner, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 30th instant will be sub-
ject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 30th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1906.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
ex s.s. "Charente" and "Dordogne," from
Havre ex s.s. "Charente," and from Bordeaux
ex s.s. "Ville de Lorient," in connection with
above Steamer, are hereby informed that their
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treas-
ure and Valuables are being landed and
stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before TUESDAY, at 6 P.M., requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after
MONDAY, the 30th July, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 30th July, or they will not be recognised.All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 30th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1906.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAIDA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 12 o'clock Noon, the 24th instant,
will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1906.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TUES-
DAY, 24th instant, at 10 A.M.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after MONDAY, 30th July, will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, 30th July, at 10 A.M.All Claims must reach us before the 6th
August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSES in MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD.

4 Rooms with necessary Bathrooms and
Servants' Quarters. Cheap Rental.

EUROPEAN FLATS in "WILD DELL,"

BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wanchai Road. Each
suite contains Bathroom and Kitchen. Very
low Rent.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S PATENT RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
HARTMANN'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CRE-M
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LOVER SCOTCH
WHISKY &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
司公隆李CABINET-MAKERS AND DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has reopened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 35, DES VORUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made in
order in any design required.
Have been patronized by the Hongkong Club,
H.K. Hotel, Telephone Co., Messrs. A.
S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Firms and other leading
Establishments in the Colony, to whom
reference may be made as to the Superior Work-
manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,
supplied.Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as
follows:
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.KWONG SANG & Co.,
No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, Silk, Pongee, Grass,
cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.
Latest style of Ladies' Blouses, and Gentle-
men's Shirts made to order.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

MUTTON AND BEEF.

THE undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY
FRESH MUTTON AND BEEF, at
Moderate Prices.
Should patrons find any Meat supplied not
to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the
return of the Meat to the Stall.TUNG WING,
No. 1, Small Central Market.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Argonaut, Br. cruiser, 1440, E. H. Smith, 25th
July, Singapore 21st July.
Sungking, Br. s.s., 1020, J. Robinson, 26th
July, Cebu and Manila 20th July, Gen.
B. & S.
Hanoi, Br. s.s., 730, P. Meiles, 26th July,
Haiphong and Hanoi 25th July, Gen.
A. & W.
Kwongsoang, Br. s.s., 1427, W. P. Baker, 26th
July, Canton 25th July, Gen.—J. M. &
Co.Clearances at the Harbour Office.
Sullberg, for Singapore.
Strathmore, for St. George.

Departures.

July 26.
Paklat, for Bangkok.
Crusader, for Surabaya.
Hullin, for Hanoi.
Tinhon, for Hanoi.
Yachow, for Canton.
Maidyia, for Shanghai.
Zoroaster, for Yokohama.
Tatyan, for Kobe.
Sullberg, for Newchwang.
Daphne, for Vladivostok.
Shant, for Kobe.
Jacob Dideriksen, for Hanoi.
Monmouthshire, for Shanghai.Per Prime Steamer for Australian Ports—
Messrs. Lennock Bar, Harb. Baum, Edw.
J. Barton, H. B. 12, A. L. Breckwold, Mr.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Cassin, Messrs. J. Drucro, M.
Geismar, Guiler, Miss L. Hayase, Messrs. M.
Kroonenberg, Messrs. C. Leidecker, V. de
Leon, Dr. L. Lepp, Messrs. Loner, K. Matsui,
Messrs. Mitchell, Miyake, Morton, F. Moko,
Rev. C. Price, Messrs. Ratke, P. F. Schulz, W.
Thonagel and V. Tufin.

Vessels in Port.

Alabama, Br. s.s., 1253, A. E. Ellis, 25th
July, Salina Cruz 14th June, Gen.—C. C.
S. S. Co.
Amara, Br. s.s., 1566, C. J. Matlock, 23rd July,
Hongkong 21st July, Coal.—J. M. & Co.
Arratoon Apar, Br. s.s., 2931, E. Fey, 22nd
July, Calcutta 6th July, Penang 12th,
and Singapore 17th, Gen.—D. S. & Co.,
Ltd.
B. A. Broch, Nor. s.s., 545, Andersen, 14th
July, Shanghai 21st July, Earthenware—
Davidson & Co.
Copple, Br. s.s., 2744, Wm. Finch, R.M.S., 25th
July, San Francisco 27th June, Yokohama
13th July, Kobe 15th, and Nagasaki
17th, Mail and Gen.—O. & S. S. Co.
Cranley, Br. s.s., 3915, W. E. Steele, 8th July,
Durban 13th June, Coolies—G. L. &
Co.
Dakota, Br. s.s., 3300, Ross, 25th July,
Canton 24th July, Gen.—Standard Oil Co.Emma Luyken, Ger. s.s., 1159, G. Cornard
16th July, Mauritius 20th June, Sugar—
Wing Sing & Co.
Empire, Br. s.s., 2843, S. J. George, 24th July,
Kobe 19th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3046, R. Archibald,
R.M.S., 24th July, Vancouver, B.C. 2nd
July, and Shanghai 21st, Mail and Gen.
C. P. R. Co.
Fri, Nor. s.s., 1902, Nagle, 13th July, Hongkong
10th July, Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen &
Co.
Glenloch, Br. s.s., 2997, E. J. Stallard, 9th
July, Kobe 1st July, and Shanghai 6th,
Ballast—McG. Bros. & Gow.
Hain Wagner, Ger. s.s., 95, J. Kageman, 20th
June, Naigon 15th June, Rice—L. W. &
Co.
Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1276, Uecker, 14th July,
Swallow 13th July, Gen.—S. W. & Co.
Ingalls, Am. transport, 602, Scott, 3rd July,
Manila 30th June.
Kagoshima Maru, s.s., 2345, F. L. Pynd, 24th
July, Bombay 7th July, Twist, &c.—N. Y.
K.
Kutaang Br. s.s., 4895, R. C. D. Bradley, 23rd
July, Calcutta via Penang and Singapore
17th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Labor, Nor. s.s., 949, A. E. Olsen, 22nd July,
Manila 15th July, Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen
& Co.
Lisa, Swed. s.s., 1777, H. Harndahl, 22nd July,
Sourabaya 10th July, Sugar—S. W. &
Co.
Longwang, Br. s.s., 1092, A. G. Smith, 24th
July, Manila 21st July, Gen.—J. M. &
Co.
Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1237, F. Natzius, 21st July,
Bangkok 13th July, Rice and Gen.—S. W.
& Co.
Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 833, N. Schreman, 20th
July, Moji 14th July, Coal.—J. & Co.
Mercedes, Br. s.s., 2900, J. S. McGiegor, 21st
July, Yokohama 14th July, Ballast—
Admiralty.
Montlake, Br. s.s., 1737, F. W. Batten, 11th
July, Cheribon (Java) 2nd July, Sugar—
Order.
Neil MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 19th
July, Manila 16th June, Ballast—Barretto
& Co.
N. S. de Rosario, 715, M. Lopez Blanco, 12th
June, Manila 9th June, Ballast—Barretto
& Co.
Petrich, Ger. s.s., 1251, R. Hauje, 12th June,
Saigon 7th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.
Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1023, O. Karlsenier,
6th July, Bangkok via Swatow 5th July,
Rice—N. Y. K.
Quinta, Ger. s.s., 986, F. Frahm, 13th July,
Bangkok 4th July, Rice and Gen.—S. W.
& Co.
Saxonia, Ger. s.s., 3225, F. Sachs, 25th July,
Hamburg 9th June, and Singapore 19th
July, Gen.—H. A. L.
Shahjahan, Br. s.s., 1276, J. R. Scott, 14th July,
Saigon 9th July, Rice, &c.—Wo Fat
Sing.
Shawmut, Am. s.s., 9066, E. V. Roberts, 17th
July, Manila 14th July, Flour—D. &
Co., Ltd.
Signal, Ger. s.s., 900, G. Schlaikier, 23rd July,
Bangkok 16th July, Rice—Order.
Taishan, Br. s.s., 1100, J. T. Laing, 20th June,
Shanghai via Port 24th June, Gen.—
B. & Co.
Tartar, Br. s.s., 2768, J. H. Davis, 24th July,
Vancouver 25th June, and Shanghai 21st
July, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Tientsin, Br. s.s., 1207, Monkman, 24th July,
Bangkok 17th July, Gen.—B. & Co.
Wanawasi, Br. s.s., 925, Thoms, 21st July,
Moji 15th July, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Yangmou, Korean s.s., 3472, N. Nagatani, 24th
July, Moji 19th July, Coal—M. B. K.
Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1029, R. Rodger, 24th July,
Manila 21st July, Hemp—S. T. & Co.
Z. Y. de Aldecoa, Am. s.s., 1260, F. Xandaro,
Echazur, 15th June, Manila 12th June,
Ballast—Barretto & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels From Agents Due

Totomi Maru, Shanghai, N. Y. K., July 28

America Maru, Japan, N. Y. K., July 29

China, Shanghai, S. W. & Co., July 29

P. E. Friedrich, Colombo, M. & Co., July 29

Bavaria, Japan, M. & Co., July 31

Tientsin, Macassar, C. L. & Co., Aug. 3

Santana, Calcutta, M. & Co., Aug. 3

Siberia, Japan, M. & Co., Aug. 6

Emp. of India, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co., Aug. 14

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Alta, from A. & B. at 10.30 a.m.

Hercules, from U.S.A.T. Ingalls, 10.30 a.m.

U.S.A.T. Ingalls, from H.M.S. Astrea, 10.30 a.m.

H.M.S. Astrea, from Mathilde, 10.30 a.m.

Mathilde, from Arratoon Apar, 10.30 a.m.

SHANGHAI, 20th inst.

Limao, from New Dock.

Fochow, from International.

Fido, from Old.

Ships Passed the Canal.

1st June—Hudson, Macao, Sachin, So-

citra, Tenkai, Tonkin, 5th June—Kowach,

Muru, Shikah, 9th June—Manila, Oanfa,

Indravadi, Polynesian, Lonsor, Spata, 12th

June—Bayern, Benlarig, Benlarig, Nubia,

Atyana, Bellerophon, 15th June—Armad,

Belic, Polynesian, Prins Heinrich, Gaze,

Ava Maru, Atholl, Lorient, 16th June—Mon-

mouthshire, Indramayu, Sambla, Irtia, Mon-

mouthshire, Orizaba, Urmon, Grange, 22nd June—

Achilles, Caladonia, Nizchou, Senca, 26th

June—Hemurich, Calchay, Crylon, Merioneth,

shire, Moyuna, Panna, Prins Regent, Luitpold,

Anchisa, 30th June—Dardania, Ernest

Simon, 4th July—Silas (Ger.), Sanuki

Maru, Dan of Mainz, Montrose, Stierlin, 6th

July—Banvenna, C. Ferd Laetia, Dismal, Java,

Telmachus, 10th July—Benidi, Flintshire,

Gibson, 14th July—Salatia, Silia, Panna, 18th

July—Vandalla, C. Ferd Laetia, Aker, 20th

July—Batala, 25th July—Batala,

Caladonia, Mulla, Peiut, Radnorshire, Binge

China, W. Pindar, 18th July—Cham-

ber, Tibergien, Prins Heinrich, 18th July—

Maru, Ajeddo, Sultanah, 23rd July—Dau-

calon, Kenang, Satoru, Socotra, Liderla,

20th July—Antenor, 25th July—Arcadia, Ben-

cluch, Oceanian, Rhtpus, Sachin, Teles,

Arrivals at Home—1st June—Kowach, Yed-

do, Benidi, 5th June—Machao, Binge Maru,

Paria, Verona, 9th June—Kintush, Shima,

Agammon, Kowach Maru, 12th June—

Sengambla, Polynesian, 15th June—Sachin,

Sachin, Socotra, 19th June—Lonsor, Ben-

cluch, Sachin, 22nd June—Manila, 22nd June—

Bellerophon, 26th June—Benlarig, 30th

June—Caladonia, Prins Heinrich, 4th July—

Prins Heinrich, Ava Maru, Benlarig,

Urmon, Grange, Calchay, 6th July—Indra-

vadi, Merionethshire, Segolia, 7th July—Cry-

lon, 10th July—Anchisa, Moyuna, 12th

July—Vandalla, C. Ferd Laetia, Aker, 20th

July—Batala, 25th July—Batala,

Caladonia, Mulla, Peiut, Radnorshire, Binge

China, W. Pindar, 18th July—Cham-

ber, Tibergien, Prins Heinrich, 18th July—

Maru, Ajeddo, Sultanah, 23rd July—Dau-

calon, Kenang, Satoru, Socotra, Liderla,

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Agammon, Kowach Maru, 12th June—

Sengambla, Polynesian, 15th June—Sachin,

Sachin, Socotra, 19th June—Lonsor, Ben-

cluch, Sachin, 22nd June—Manila, 22nd June—

Bellerophon, 26th June—Benlarig, 30th

June—Caladonia, Prins Heinrich, 4th July—

Prins Heinrich, Ava Maru, Benlarig,

Urmon, Grange, Calchay, 6th July—Indra-

vadi, Merionethshire, Segolia, 7th July—Cry-

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:

Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui—Per Jostin

Maru, 27th July, 11 A.M.

Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria,

H.C., and Tacoma—Per Shawmut, 27th July,

11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Hach-

ching, 27th July, 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per

Saxonia, 27th July, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hwangshan, 27th July, 1.15 P.M.

Manila—Per Lonsang, 27th July, 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Kwongian, 27th July, 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe—Per Kagoshima

Maru, 27th July, 5 P.M.

Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island,

Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,

Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand,

Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Empire,

28th July, 9 A.M.

Manila—Per Zafra, 28th July, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tuncorin—Per

Devanka, 28th July, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Hwangshan, 28th July, 1.15 P.M.

Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—

Per Kwongian, 28th July, 3 P.M.

Batavia, Charibon, Samarang, Sourabaya and

Macassar—Per Tifanar, 28th July, 4 P.M.

Macao—Per Hwangshan, 30th July, 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per Hwangshan, 31st July, 1.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per

Kutiang, 31st July, 2 P.M.

Manila—Per Tamsui, 31st July, 3 P.M.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Tientsin, 31st

July, 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,

Victoria and Vancouver, H.C.—Per Empress of

China, 1st Aug., 11 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tuncorin—Per

Bayern, 1st Aug., 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Yochow, 1st Aug., 3 P.M.

Cebu and Manila—Per Sungking, 1st Aug.,

3 P.M.

Manila—Per Rubi, 4th Aug., 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Jeldada, 26th July, 11 A.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,

Honolulu and San Francisco—Per America

Maru, 7th Aug., 10 A.M.

Macao—Per Tamsui, 7th Aug., 11 A.M.

Chefoo and Newchwang—Per Kwiyang,

7th Aug., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,

Victoria and Vancouver, H.C.—Per Tartar,

8th Aug., 10 A.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday

Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,

Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand,

Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Talyuan,

11th Aug., 3 P.M.

Manila, Simpsonhafen, Dr. Wilhelmshafen,

Herbertshohe, Malup, Sydney and Melbourne

Per Wilhelm, 21st Aug., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tuncorin—Per

Ernest Simon, 21st Aug., 11 A.M.

It is hereby notified that on and from the

6th instant, the rate of postage on letters from

Hongkong and British Postal Agencies in China

to Egypt and the Sudan was reduced to 4

cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

A Pillar Box has been placed at Pokfulam

Police Station. It will be cleared daily at

noon.

There will be a delivery of letters at Pokfulam

leaving the G. P. O. daily at 10.30 a.m.

The following may now be obtained at the

General Post Office counter:

Postal Guides, each 30 cents.

Parcel Post Tariff, each 20

VINTORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. R. Hewitt, Hon. and Mrs.

Anderson, Mrs. K. E. A.

Arnold, J. H. Capt. T.

Bain, H. Murray Humphreys, W. M.

Baird, R. & Mrs. J. C. Hutchison, J. D.

Bainson, A. R. Hunter, R.

Battiscombe, H. G. Innes, Capt. R. J. W.

Beattie, R. B. Jameson, Mrs. J. W.

Bell, R. B. Engr. Lieut. J. J. P. F.

Bierliet, A. Van (Vice-Consul) Kemp, Mrs. A. S.

Birbeck, R. J. Kuhlewind, H. C.

Bissell, S. W. Lang, A. H.

Blair, K. J. Marritt, Dr. O.

Blau, J. McDonagh, W. J.

Brackford, H. McGregor, Mrs. J. S.

Brighton, F. G. Moore, Dr. and Mrs.

Campbell, F. C. W. B. A.

Carter, A. J. Moreno, A. (Consul

Chalmers, Dr. Newburn, Mr. & Mrs.

Chandler, E. T. L.

